APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/621,794	07/16/2003	Muralidharan Sundararajan	42P16416	1476

8791   7590   12/29/2006
BLAKELY SOKOLOFF TAYLOR & ZAFMAN
12400 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD
SEVENTH FLOOR
LOS ANGELES, CA 90025-1030

EXAMINER
GERGISO, TECHANE

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2137	

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	12/29/2006	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary		10/621,794	SUNDARARAJAN ET AL.
		Examiner	Art Unit
		Techane J. Gergiso T-G	2137

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>11/17/2003</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-28</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-28</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This is a non-Final Office Action in response to the application filed on 11/17/2003.

2.   Claims 1-28 have been examined.

3.   Claims 1-28 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth
> in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior
> art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made
> to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be
> negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5.   Claims 1-3, 15-16 and 21-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Jilali (Us Pat. No.: 6,209,104) in view of Narayanawami (US Pat. No.: 6,720,860).

As per claim 1:

Jilali discloses a method of authenticating a user at an un-trusted computing system, the

user having at least one portable computing device coupled to a peripheral device, the method

comprising:

randomly generating a temporary password by the portable computing device (Figure 12:

1240; Column 10: lines 17-45);

sending the temporary password to the peripheral device (Figure 3: 208, 206, 202, 216);

rendering the temporary password by the peripheral device for perception by the user

(Figure 4: 104; Column 5: lines 51-61; Figure 1: 300; Figure 8: 804);

inputting a password, by the user, into the un-trusted computing system (Figure 8: 806;

Column 9: lines 1-5; Column 10: lines 7-15);

receiving, by the portable computing device, the password input by the user from the un-

trusted computing system (Figure 1: 300; Figure 3: 208, 206, 202, 216); and

allowing access to the portable computing device using the un-trusted computing system

when the temporary password matches the user-inputted password (Column 8:

lines 1-20; Figure 3: 214).

Jilali does not explicitly teach the computing device is a portable. Narayanawami, in an

analogous art, however teaches the computing device is a portable (Figure 1: 25a-25b; Column

2: lines 45-66). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the

art at the time the invention was made to modify the method disclosed by Jilali to include the

computing device is a portable. This modification would have been obvious because a person

having ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated by the desire to provide a wearable

device/appliance (a wrist watch) capable of wirelessly accessing information and equipped

with an interactive user interface and high resolution display for providing a variety of desktop

PC-like functions as suggested by Narayanawami in (Column 2: lines 40-50).

As per claim 2:

Jilali discloses a method, wherein randomly generating the temporary password comprises randomly generating the temporary password periodically (column 7: lines 35-46).

As per claim 3:

Narayanawami discloses a method, wherein randomly generating the temporary password comprises randomly generating the temporary password in response to a user-initiated action to the peripheral device (Column 2: lines 60-67).

As per claim 15:

Jilali discloses a article comprising: a storage medium having a plurality of machine readable instructions, wherein when the instructions are executed by a processor, the instructions provide for authenticating a user of an un-trusted computing system, the user having at least one portable computing device coupled to a peripheral device, by randomly generating a temporary password by the portable computing device, by sending the temporary password to the peripheral device, by receiving at the portable computing device a password input by the user from the un-trusted computing system, and by allowing access to the portable computing device using the un-trusted computing system when the temporary password matches the user-inputted password (Figure 1: 300;Figure 3: 208, 206, 202, 216; Figure 4: 104; Figure 8: 804; Figure 8: 806; Column 5: lines 51-61; Column 8: lines 1-20;Column 9: lines 1-5; Column 10: lines 7-15; Figure 3: 214 Figure 12: 1240; Column 10: lines 17-45).

As per claim 16:

Narayanawami discloses an article, wherein instructions for randomly generating the temporary password comprise instructions for randomly generating the temporary password periodically (Column 2: lines 60-67).

As per claim 21

Jilali discloses a system for authenticating a user desiring to use an un-trusted computing system comprising:

> a peripheral device, coupled to the portable computing device, capable of rendering a password for perception by the user (Figure 4: 104; Column 5: lines 51-61; Figure 1: 300; Figure 8: 804);
>
> the computing device comprising: a random password generator to randomly generate a temporary password (Figure 12: 1240; Column 10: lines 17-45);
>
> a memory to store instructions and data (figure 3: 210); and
>
> a processor to execute the instructions obtained from the memory to send the temporary password to the peripheral device for rendering to the user, to receive from the un-trusted computing system a password input by the user; and to allow access to the data by the un-trusted computing system when the temporary password matches the user-inputted password (figure 3: 200).

Jilali does not explicitly teach a portable computing device. Narayanawami, in an analogous art, however teaches a portable computing device (Figure 1: 25a-25b; Column 2:

lines 45-66). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art

at the time the invention was made to modify the method disclosed by Jilali to include a

portable computing device. This modification would have been obvious because a person

having ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated by the desire to provide a wearable

device/appliance (a wrist watch) capable of wirelessly accessing information and equipped

with an interactive user interface and high resolution display for providing a variety of desktop

PC-like functions as suggested by Narayanawami in (Column 2: lines 40-50).

As per claim 22:

Jilali discloses a system, wherein the peripheral device comprises a display and renders

the password by displaying the password on the display (Figure 9: 910).

6.   Claims 4-14, 17-20 and 23-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Jilali (Us Pat. No.: 6,209,104) in view of Narayanawami (US Pat. No.: 6,720,860), and

further in view of De Jong (US Pub No.: 2003/0229791 A1).

As per claims 4, 17 and 25:

Jilali and Narayanawami do not explicitly the temporary password is valid for only a

predetermined period of time. De Jong, in an analogous art, however teaches the temporary

password is valid for only a predetermined period of time (figure 6: 600-620; 0085). Therefore,

it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to modify the method disclosed by Jilali and Narayanawami to include the temporary

password is valid for only a predetermined period of time. This modification would have been

obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated by the

desire to provide a method for private personal identification number (PIN) management

comprising ascertaining a first delay period of a preceding PIN as suggested by De Jong

(0022).

As per claim 5:

Narayanawami discloses a method, wherein the predetermined period of time is less than

one minute (column 10: lines 30-50).

As per claims 6, 19 and 23:

Narayanawami discloses a method and article, wherein sending the temporary password

to the peripheral device comprises sending the temporary password from the portable computing

device to the peripheral device over a secure wireless link (Column 2: lines 50-57).

As per claim 7:

Narayanawami discloses a method, wherein rendering the temporary password comprises

displaying the temporary password on a display of the peripheral device (Figure 1).

As per claim 8:

Narayanawami discloses a method, wherein further comprising displaying a number of

seconds until the temporary password expires on a display of the peripheral device (column 10:

lines 30-50).

As per claim 9:

Narayanawami discloses a method, wherein rendering the temporary password comprises

rendering the temporary password audibly for hearing by the user (figure 2: 83).

As per claims 10 and 20:

Jilali discloses a method and article, wherein the password comprises at least one of

numbers, letters, symbols, images, and shapes (figure 11:1104).

As per claim 11:

Narayanawami discloses a method, wherein comprising detecting initiation of an action

by the user to the peripheral device to cause the rendering of the temporary password (Column 3:

lines 1-15).

As per claim 12:

Jilali discloses a method comprising:

generating an indicator by the portable computing device (Figure 12: 1240; Column 10:

lines 17-45);

sending the indicator to the peripheral device and the un-trusted computing system;

rendering the indicator by the peripheral device for perception by the user (Figure

3: 208, 206, 202, 216);

rendering the indicator by the un-trusted computing system for perception by the user

(Figure 4: 104; Column 5: lines 51-61; Figure 1: 300; Figure 8: 804); and

wherein the user inputs a password only when the indicator rendered by the peripheral

device matches the indicator rendered by the un-trusted computing system the

user desires to use (Column 8: lines 1-20; Figure 3: 214).

As per claims 13 and 26:

Narayanawami discloses a method, wherein the peripheral device is at least one of worn

by the user and carried by the user (Figure 1: 25a-25b; Column 2: lines 45-66).

As per claim 14:

Narayanawami discloses a method, wherein the portable computing device and the un-

trusted computing system communicate over a wireless link (Figure 2: 81).

As per claim 24:

Narayanawami discloses a system, wherein the portable computing device communicates

with the un-trusted computing system over a wireless link (Column 2: lines 50-57).

As per claim 27:

Jilali discloses a system, wherein the peripheral device comprises an input mechanism activation of which initiates rendering of the password by the peripheral device (Figure 9: 912, 904, 908).

As per claim 28:

Jilali discloses a system, wherein the peripheral device comprises an input mechanism activation of which causes the portable computing device to randomly generate a new temporary password (Figure 9: 912, 904, 908).

Conclusion

7.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

See the notice of reference cited in form PTO-892 for additional prior art

Contact Information

8.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Techane J. Gergiso whose telephone number is (571) 272-3784 and fax number is (571) 273-3784. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00am - 6:00pm. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Emmanuel Moise can be reached on (571) 272-3865. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

T. G

Techane Gergiso

Patent Examiner

Art Unit 2137

December 23, 2006